

Year 6

The Atlantic Slave Trade



~Golden Thread of Reading~

History Reading Spine

The Atlantic Slave Trade



Where am I in History?

What came before?

What comes next?

--	--	--

Expert vocabulary



Skills covered this half term:

- Continuing to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history.
- Constructing informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance.
- Understand how our knowledge about the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of the past may exist, giving some evidence for this.
- Identify what Africa was like before the arrival of Europeans and how and why European slave trade began.



The 'Triangular Trade' was the sailing route taken by British slave traders. It was a journey of three stages. The trade traffic flowed to and from three general areas on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. These areas form a rough triangle when viewed on a map. They were in Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

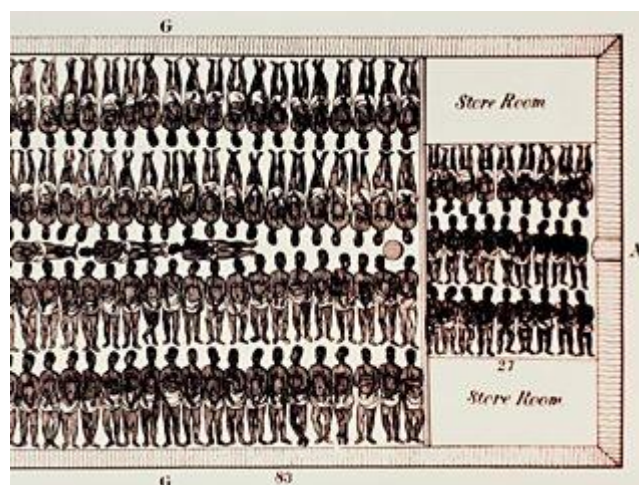
How extensive was the slave trade?

The table shows the figures for slave trade through the main British ports in 1771.

Port	Number of ships	Slaves
Liverpool	107	29250
London	58	8136
Bristol	23	8810
Lancaster	4	950

Slave ships were large cargo ships specially built or converted from the 17th to the 19th century for transporting slaves. Such ships were also known as "Guineamen" because the trade involved human trafficking to and from the Guinea coast in West Africa.

A cross-section of a slave ship



Vocabulary

Auction	Where people bid money for an item, in this case, slaves
Branding	Burning a mark into the skin to show ownership and stop slaves being able to escape
British Empire	Territories in other parts of the world ruled over by Britain
Dysentery	An infection of the bowel which causes diarrhoea containing blood and/or mucus
Forced labour	Any work or service that people are forced to do against their will
Manufactured goods	Products made from raw materials e.g. guns made from metal
Middle passage	Route between Africa and America, the middle part of the triangle
Raw materials	Basic materials from which other products are made e.g. cotton
Slavery	Being forced to work hard without payment
Slave trade	Ownership, transporting and selling of slaves from Africa to America and Europe
Transatlantic	Crossing the Atlantic Ocean
Kinship	A relative or someone from the same place that has a bond with you
Mansa	A word that means king
Plantation	A large piece of land where crops such as coffee, cotton, tobacco and sugar are grown
Colony	A country or part of a country that is under the control of another country and operated by settlers from that country
Dialect	A language that is unique to a certain country, area or tribe
Abolitionist	A person who actively fights against slavery or capital punishment
Underground railroad	A network of people who helped slaves escape slavery.